

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S SCANDALOUS RECORD—MR. BUTLER'S ARTICLE—MR. BINGHAM'S ADDITIONAL ARTICLE OF IMPEACHMENT—REPEAL OF INCOME TAX—THE METRIC SYSTEM—POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL—GEN. SICKLES ORDERED BACK TO HIS REGIMENT—MCCLELLAN'S NOMINATION—THE DEMOCRATIC PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 3, 1868.

The action of the House, to-day, in adding new charges to the list of the impeachment articles is deemed highly important. The feeling has been strong from the beginning in favor of traversing some portion of the President's scandalous record; but the desire for technically legal charges has until now prevailed against it. What has been added is regarded as supplying a deficiency to the impeachment articles. It is presumed that the President's counsel can hardly offer serious resistance, and it is confidently expected that one or more of the Democratic Senators will feel constrained to join in the verdict for conviction in order to escape from the charge of blind partisan rancor which they must encounter if they persist in their opposition. It is believed that every man, woman, and child in the country, if called upon to express an unbiased conviction, would agree that the President's behavior and language during his notorious four years ago were misdeeds of the most flagrant character.

A large throng was attracted to the Senate gallery to-day, in expectation of seeing the managers of the impeachment present the articles at the bar of the Senate. They were disappointed, however. No ceremony connected with the impeachment took place in the Senate, except the passage of a resolution ordering the Secretary of the Senate to inform the House that the Senate is ready to receive the managers. A deal of miscellaneous business was transacted during the morning hour. On motion of Mr. Cole of California, the Finance Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all taxes on incomes and manufactures. Mr. Frelinghuysen introduced a bill, drawn up in conformity with the report of the Commissioner on Internal Coinage, to regulate the standard of gold coin in this country. It reduces the five-dollar gold piece to the value of an English pound sterling, and other coins in proportion. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

At 10 o'clock Mr. Morrill of Vermont called up Mr. Sherman's Funding bill, and made a lengthy speech in opposition to it. He took issue with Mr. Sherman upon the right of the Government to redeem in paper, and held that an early resumption of specie payments is the best and safest policy for the country. Mr. Henderson of Missouri took the floor at the conclusion of Mr. Morrill's speech, and will deliver a speech on this subject to-morrow. A short Executive Session was held, but no important nominations were acted upon.

In the House, to-day, the first three-and-a-half hours were devoted to the regular legislative business. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred to the appropriate committees. An important resolution from Mr. Wilson of Iowa, preventing any further payment of subsidies to the Union Pacific or any other railroad, was tabled. This resolution was introduced on the score of retrenchment; but even that did not help it. This resolution had hardly been voted down, when a resolution to increase the salaries of the clerks of the committees of the House was passed by a large vote. A feeble fight was made against it by a few members, but the bill went through after some difficulty had been experienced in getting a quorum of members. Since this action of the House the department clerks are in a happy mood at the prospect of having their salaries increased twenty per cent. They are further cheered by the belief that their friends among the members intend to make an effort to tack an amendment on to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, or Omnibus bill, as it is called, to increase the salaries of the department clerks twenty per cent. This bill will soon come up, it being the last of the appropriation bills to be acted on. The Democrats made another bluster over their protest against impeachment, and again attempted to have it read; but the House refused to receive it. Mr. Blaine reported the Post-Office Appropriation bill, and after about two hours debate it was passed. After this had been disposed of Mr. Butler reported a new article of impeachment.

It is the one which he tried to have adopted yesterday, and relates to the President's denunciations of Congress in several of his speeches while swinging around the circle. Mr. Wilson of Iowa and others opposed this new article, but Mr. Butler defended it ably, and it was finally adopted by a large majority. Mr. Bingham then reported an additional article, which was adopted. It is substantially the same as that which was offered by Mr. Farnsworth yesterday. It relates to the President's attempt to bribe Gen. Grant to violate the civil Tenure-of-Office bill as set forth in the recent Grant-Johnson correspondence in relation to the War Office. This finishes the impeachment in the House for the present.

The impeachment Committee met this morning at 10 o'clock and considered the articles of impeachment adopted by the House yesterday. Mr. Stevens and Mr. Boutwell held that they were not clear and well defined as they ought to be, and to prevent legal quibbling some amendments were necessary. They expressed the opinion that to strengthen them it would be advisable to embody one or two of the points of the testimony taken by the Judiciary Committee last Summer, and this was agreed to. Gen. Butler submitted his additional article which was rejected yesterday. This gave rise to discussion, but finally all the members concurred in accepting it, excepting Mr. Wilson of Iowa. This article subsequently passed the House. The Committee will hold another meeting to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, to again consider the articles and make such verbal corrections as may be necessary. At 1 o'clock they will present the articles to the Senate. That body will on the day following resolve itself into a judicial body, and inform the President of the proceedings against him, and appoint a day on which the writ shall be returnable. In the Committee the question of appointing a Chairman was raised. Mr. Boutwell was first elected, but he withdrew, and Mr. Bingham was chosen. He will have charge of the proceedings, and will open the case for the United States.

The Senate Finance Committee discussed Senator Henderson's bill to-day, extending the provisions of the free banking law. The sub-committee who have it in charge are not ready to report, and it was therefore postponed until the next meeting. Senator Hendon informed the Committee that he should speak as early as day in favor of his own bill and in opposition to Senator Sherman's funding bill.

The nomination of George B. McClellan as Minister to England was under consideration to-day in the Foreign Affairs Committee. Some of the members were in favor of immediate rejection; but it was determined to postpone action until after the conclusion of the impeachment trial. The nomination of J. Ross Browne as Minister to China was also talked over, but it was also postponed for the same reason.

Mr. Julian, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, will soon call up for action his bill withdrawing from further sale the public lands of the Government, except as provided under the preemption and homestead laws. This measure, if adopted, will radically change our land policy in the interest of settlers, as the Homestead Law of 1862. The President sent a message to the Senate to-day withdrawing the name of Col. Green for the office of United States Treasurer of Houston. He assigned no reason for this action, but it is understood that the President was influenced by Col. Green's friends, who thought that he could not be confirmed. A large batch of military nominations were also sent in, but the Senate will take no action on them.

The Democratic State Central Committee of New Hampshire, alarmed at the assaults which Gen. Sickles is making upon the Democratic ranks in that State, have petitioned the President to order him to his regiment at Mackinaw. Mr. Johnson has been mean enough to comply with their request, and the order has been issued. The probabilities are, however, that Gen. Sickles will prefer to resign, as a large host of his friends urge him to take that course.

The Post-Office bill, which was passed to-day, appropriates \$19,415,000 for that Department for the next fiscal year. The total receipts from that branch of the service amounted last year to \$19,700,000, leaving a deficiency of \$2,885,000. This deficiency is caused by the expensive and unremunerative routes in the South and in the distant Territories; and to diminish this loss as much as possible, it is suggested that some plan should be adopted to make the service more remunerative to the Government. It is recommended to open offices in certain localities West and South, from which, it is hoped, additional revenue may be derived.

Mr. Butler's new article of impeachment is generally commented on this evening. Many hold that it will enable Mr. Johnson's counsel to prolong the trial indefinitely should they feel disposed. Others, who seem to understand it better, say that such fears are not well grounded.

Secretary Stanton still retains possession of the War Department. He has not been to his home or absent from the building five minutes since last Friday week. To-day, however, in company with Mr. Egan he left his office and walked about 30 minutes in front of the building. Gen. Thomas has not made any recent demands for possession. He visits the Department every day, but it is merely to get his letters.

The Supreme Court room was thronged to-day by multitudes of both sexes, who had been attracted by the proceedings on the constitutionality of the reconstruction law in the case of the United States against McClellan. The Hon. Jeremiah B. Fink finished his argument against the law, and the Hon. Mat. Carpenter of Wisconsin opened on the opposite side. Mr. Carpenter's address, so far, is regarded as very able, and excites much attention in legal and other circles. He expects to finish to-morrow.

About 30 cases of suspension under the Tenure-of-Office law have been reported to the Senate, but so far only two have been acted on, the case of Secretary Stanton and that of a small Postmaster in Virginia.

The following exhibit of Revenue collected from distilled spirits, which has been compiled from official sources and presented to the Ways and Means Committee, shows the receipts of the principal distilling districts of the country for the last four months of 1867 as compared with those of 1866:

Dist. of N. Y.	1866	1867
Albany	1,200,000	1,200,000
Buffalo	1,200,000	1,200,000
Cleveland	1,200,000	1,200,000
Detroit	1,200,000	1,200,000
Indianapolis	1,200,000	1,200,000
St. Louis	1,200,000	1,200,000
St. Paul	1,200,000	1,200,000
Wash. D. C.	1,200,000	1,200,000

The Hon. George G. Gorham, late Republican candidate for Governor of California, left this evening for New-Hampshire to take the stump for the Republican candidates.

Net taxable income upon which Internal Revenue taxes were collected during 1866, 1867 and 1868-1869:

State	1866	1867	1868-1869
New York	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Massachusetts	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Illinois	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Ohio	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Michigan	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Indiana	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Wisconsin	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Minnesota	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Nebraska	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
South Dakota	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
North Dakota	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Montana	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Wyoming	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Idaho	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Utah	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Arizona	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
California	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Nevada	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Colorado	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
New Mexico	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Texas	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Florida	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Alabama	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Georgia	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
South Carolina	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Mississippi	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Louisiana	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Arkansas	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Missouri	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Iowa	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Illinois	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Indiana	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Ohio	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Michigan	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Wisconsin	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Minnesota	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Nebraska	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
South Dakota	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
North Dakota	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Montana	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Wyoming	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Idaho	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Utah	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Arizona	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
California	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Nevada	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Colorado	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
New Mexico	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Texas	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Florida	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Alabama	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Georgia	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
South Carolina	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Mississippi	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Louisiana	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Arkansas	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Missouri	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Iowa	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Illinois	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Indiana	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Ohio	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Michigan	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Wisconsin	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Minnesota	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Nebraska	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
South Dakota	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
North Dakota	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Montana	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Wyoming	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Idaho	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Utah	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Arizona	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
California	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Nevada	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Colorado	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
New Mexico	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Texas	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Florida	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Alabama	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Georgia	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
South Carolina	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Mississippi	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Louisiana	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Arkansas	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Missouri	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Iowa	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Illinois	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Indiana	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Ohio	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Michigan	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Wisconsin	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Minnesota	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Nebraska	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
South Dakota	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
North Dakota	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Montana	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Wyoming	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Idaho	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Utah	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Arizona	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
California	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Nevada	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Colorado	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
New Mexico	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Texas	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Florida	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Alabama	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Georgia	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
South Carolina	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Mississippi	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Louisiana	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Arkansas	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Missouri	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Iowa	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Illinois	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Indiana	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Ohio	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Michigan	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Wisconsin	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Minnesota	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Nebraska	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
South Dakota	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
North Dakota	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Montana	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Wyoming	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Idaho	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Utah	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Arizona	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
California	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Nevada	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Colorado	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
New Mexico	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Texas	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Florida	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Alabama	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Georgia	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
South Carolina	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Mississippi	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Louisiana	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Arkansas	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Missouri	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Iowa	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Illinois	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Indiana	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Ohio	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Michigan	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Wisconsin	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Minnesota	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Nebraska	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
South Dakota	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
North Dakota	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Montana	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Wyoming	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Idaho	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Utah	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Arizona	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
California	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Nevada	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Colorado	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
New Mexico	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Texas	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Florida	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Alabama	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Georgia	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
South Carolina	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Mississippi	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Louisiana	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Arkansas	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Missouri	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Iowa	1,200,000	1,200,000	